

VII. *Descriptions of new or little-known species of Glenea in the collection of the British Museum.* By CHARLES J. GAHAN, M.A., F.E.S., Assistant, Zool. Dept., British Museum.

[Read February 6th, 1889.]

Glenea speciosa, n. s.

Capite nigro, cæruleo-vittato; prothoracis dorso sparse punctato, nigro, cæruleo-trivittato; prothoracis lateribus, corpore subtus, et femoribus, flavo-ferrugineis, leviter aureo-ochraceo-pubescentibus; scutello et vitta suturali apicem nec attingenti, fulvo-brunneis; elytris valde punctatis, nigris, maculis viginti cæruleis ornatis, humeris prominulis antice paullo productis, apicibus emarginatis quadri-spinosis. Long. 22 mm., lat. 6½ mm.

Hab. Java.

Head black; with two narrow pale blue vittæ on the front, and two on each side, of which one, beneath the eye, curves backwards below to meet the second, which runs somewhat obliquely downwards on the side of the head; with four pale blue vittæ on the vertex—two in the middle closely approximated and posteriorly slightly diverging, two at the sides continuous with the lateral vittæ on the disk of the prothorax. Prothorax on the sides and underneath of a yellowish red colour, similar to that of the rest of the under side of the body. A narrow border at the base of the prothorax, the scutellum, and a sutural vitta, which extends about three-fourths of the length of the elytra, with a rusty brown, somewhat silky pubescence. The remainder of the elytra black, with about twenty pale blue spots, arranged in transverse rows, the first of four, the remaining eight rows of two spots each, alternately nearer to and farther from the suture. The shoulders very prominent and projecting forwards a little. The apices each with two well-marked spines, of which the outer is longer than the sutural. The tibiæ (a small portion at their bases excepted) and the tarsi black, with a bluish grey pubescence. The middle tibiæ longitudinally sinuate, but without a groove.

This very distinct and beautiful species is the *Colombothea speciosa* of Dejean's Catalogue. In the single

female specimen in the collection the antennæ are damaged; they are black, with a bluish pubescence on the two basal joints.

Glenea Bowringi, n. s.

♂. Cyaneo-chalybeata; capite albo-pubescente; prothoracis dorso vittis tribus, latis, albis; scutello, vitta suturali, fascia obliqua ante apicem et maculis quatuor singulo elytro albo-pubescentibus, humeris elytrorum prominentibus, acutis; apicibus truncatis breviter quadri-spinosis; pedibus fulvo-ferrugineis; tibiis anticis mediisque et antennis nigris. Long. 24 mm., lat. 8 mm.

Hab. Java.

Head sparsely punctured in front, with a whitish pubescence, except at the sides, behind the lower lobes of the eyes. Prothorax with a whitish pubescence below, and three rather broad longitudinal white vittæ above, of which the two lateral widen out a little at the base so as to be approximated to the median vitta; punctured somewhat in patches between the vittæ. Scutellum white. Elytra of a fine metallic-blue, strongly and rather closely punctured, with the punctures in regular rows towards the sides, and more irregular along the middle of the disk; with a small oblique linear white spot on each side of the scutellum, and a sutural white vitta, which terminates behind at the point where it is joined by an oblique white fascia running outwards and backwards across each elytron; with, on each elytron, four distinct white spots, of which the most anterior and largest is somewhat elongated, and placed at the base midway between the suture and shoulder; the second, oval, a little behind the first and nearer to the suture; the third, at about the middle of the length of the elytron, almost touching the sutural vitta; the fourth, the smallest and most external, close to the uppermost lateral carina; the apices truncated and spinose, with the outer spines scarcely longer than the sutural. The body underneath steel-blue, with the sides spotted with white. The first two joints of the posterior tarsi reddish brown, the remaining two black; the tarsi and tibiæ of the anterior and middle legs black.

Glenea albomaculata, n. s.

♀. Chalybeato-violacea; pube squamosa, atro-fusca induta capite albo-bi-vittato; prothorace albo-tri-vittato, vitta mediana in medio interrupta; singulo elytro maculis quinque magnis et duabus minimis, albo-tomentosis, ornato; humeris prominulis;

apicibus oblique truncatis breviter quadri-spinosis; pedibus ferrugineis, tibiis anticis mediisque et antennis nigris; corpore subtus albo-maculato. Long. 27 mm., lat. 9 mm.

Hab. Borneo.

Head sparsely punctured in front, with two whitish vittæ, which are widely separated at the base, closely approximated above between the upper lobes of the eyes, and slightly divergent on the occiput. Each cheek with a white spot, whose upper border is in a line with the upper border of a white patch on the side of the prothorax immediately above the coxal cavity. The lateral vittæ of the thorax rather broad and visible from above, the median dorsal vitta interrupted in the middle, with its anterior part narrow and linear, its posterior or basal part spot-like. Scutellum with a rounded white spot behind. Elytra strongly but very sparsely punctured, each with five large white spots, of which the first, oval, is placed on the middle of the disk a little behind the base; the second, smaller and rounded, in a line with the first, and at some distance behind it; the third nearer the suture and behind the middle of the elytron; the fourth touching the uppermost of the two lateral carinæ; the fifth, oblong and oblique, a little in front of the apex; in addition two minute white points, one external to and behind the second spot, the other close to the suture between the fourth and fifth spots. The sides of the breast spotted with white. Each of the first four abdominal segments with two white spots, the fifth with one spot, on each side. Legs reddish brown, with the tibiæ and tarsi of the anterior and middle legs black.

In the collection there is a single damaged female specimen of an undescribed species from Sumatra, which resembles very much the present species in its markings, but differs by the following characters:—

Head, disk of thorax, and elytra more closely punctured; the vittæ on the vertex of the head not joined to those on the front; a white spot on each side of the head above, in addition to the spot on the cheek below; the lateral vittæ on the prothorax narrower; the posterior white point absent from the elytra; the apices of the elytra transversely truncate, with the sutural spines obsolete. The pubescence much fainter, and of a brownish grey colour.

Glenea bimaculiceps, n. s.

Violacea; capite punctato, maculis duabus supra rotundis, niveis, distantibus; prothoracis disco vitta media nivea, in medio interrupta; elytris violaceis, valde punctatis, maculis octo rotundatis et fascia, transversa, præ-apicali, niveis, ornatis, apicibus

truncatis, angulis minutissime dentatis; corpore subtus niveo-maculato, femoribus totis, tibiis posticis versus apicem, et tarsis posticis, rufo-fulvis; antennis nigris. Long. 27 mm., lat. 7 mm.

Hab. Moulmein (Burmah).

Head violet-black, rather thickly punctured, with two snow-white rounded spots above, one behind the constricted part of each eye. Prothorax dark violet, with a large snow-white patch on each side just above the coxa, and a single median white vitta on the disk, the vitta interrupted a little in the middle, with its posterior part broadening out towards the base in the form of a spatula. Scutellum white. Elytra of a deep violet colour, with eight rather large rounded snow-white spots arranged in four rows of two each, which are alternately nearer to and farther from the suture, the third row at about the middle, the fourth a little behind the middle, of the elytra. With, a little before the apex, a transverse white fascia extending from the outer margins and slightly interrupted at the suture. The apices transversely truncate, with a very minute and scarcely perceptible tooth at each angle. The sides of the meso- and meta-sterna spotted with white, and each of the first four abdominal segments with a single large sub-semicircular white spot on each side. The femora reddish yellow and glossy; the tibiæ and tarsi of the anterior and middle legs greyish black, the posterior tibiæ (their bases excepted) and tarsi fulvous-brown. Antennæ black, with a faint greyish pubescence.

The spots on the elytra are arranged as in *G. lepida*, Newm., and *G. aphrodite*, Thoms., but the two round white spots on the upper side of the head distinguish the present from any other species of the genus known to me.

Glenea flavocincta, n. s.

♀. Capite nigro, fronte flavo-bivittato; prothorace flavo-pubescente, dorso antice nigro; elytris nigris, valde punctatis usque ad medium, fascia lata, flava sub-mediana, lateribus obtuse carinatis, carinis pone medium evanescentibus, apicibus late truncatis quadri-spinosis pedibus et corpore subtus flavo-testaceis leviter ochraceo-pubescentibus; tibiis mediis nec emarginatis; antennis nigris. Long. 15—17 mm., lat. 5½—6 mm.

Hab. Burmah.

Head black, minutely and sparsely punctured, with two parallel and rather widely separated yellowish vittæ on the front, and a fainter yellowish vitta on each cheek. Prothorax yellowish pubescent, with a narrow black pubescent patch at the anterior border

of the disk. Elytra deep black, with a faint velvety black pubescence, strongly punctured from the base as far as the anterior border of a pale yellow transverse band, which is situated partly in front of but mostly behind the middle, and which gradually narrows from the suture to the external margins. The outer spines at the apices a little longer than the sutural. The legs and under side of the body yellowish testaceous, with a faint ochraceous pubescence. Middle tibiæ somewhat longitudinally sinuate towards the base, but without any trace of a groove.

Two female specimens in the collection.

Glenea modica, n. s.

Capite prothoraceque supra fusco-nigris, lateraliter albo-flavis; elytris fusco-nigris cum parte basali et fascia transversa ante apicem, luteo-pubescentibus; apicibus truncatis, spinis suturalibus minutis, spinis externis validis. Long. ♂ 10, ♀ 13½ mm.

Hab. · Burmah.

Front of the head sparsely punctured, with a pubescence faint and greyish in the middle, closer and yellowish white at the sides, and continuous below with the yellowish white pubescence on the cheeks. Prothorax brownish black above, with a yellowish white pubescence at the sides, which gradually extends higher up from before backwards, and, towards the base, becomes visible from above. Elytra with their declivous sides entirely dark brown, with the basal part of the disk, for nearly half its length, covered with a close buff pubescence, and with a similarly coloured transverse band at some distance from the apex. The latter truncate and spined, with the outer spines very strong, the sutural spines minute. The sides of the first four abdominal segments and two spots on the fifth yellowish white. Legs yellowish testaceous. Antennæ black.

This species has a close general resemblance to *G. udefera*, Thoms., and other allied species, from which it may be distinguished by the close buff pubescence covering the anterior part of the disk of the elytra, and almost wholly concealing the punctures on that part. The posterior border of this area is strongly convex behind.

Glenea distinguenda (Dej. Cat.), n. s.

Capite et prothorace supra atris; hoc linea media cinerea; elytris dimidio basali cervino, macula transversa utrinque ad

medium, alteraque quadrata utrinque ad apicem ochraceis; pedibus flavo testaceis, antennis nigris. Long. ♂ 11, ♀ 13½ mm.

Hab. Java.

The sides of the head and thorax and the whole of the under side of the body with a dull greyish pubescence. The upper side of the prothorax black, with a line along the middle and a very narrow border at the base and at the apex dull ashy or tawny. The basal half of the elytra fawn-coloured, sparsely punctured; a slightly oblique spot on each elytron at the middle, a larger quadrate spot on each at the apex, and a minute dot midway between the middle and apex, ochraceous; the rest of the elytra dark brown. Legs yellowish testaceous, antennæ black.

This species resembles *G. anticepunctata*, Thoms., and other allied forms.

Glenea Dejeani, n. s.

Nigro-fusca; capite albo-bivittato; prothorace punctato, dorso albo-trilineato et lateribus bivittatis; elytris punctatis, disco lineis obliquis quatuor albis,—duabus antice et duabus postice,—et maculis tribus, parvis, utrinque ad medium; linea alba utrinque inter carinas laterales; corpore subtus, medio excepto, albo-pubescente. Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Java.

Head rather sparsely punctured, with a whitish pubescence on the sides, with two white vittæ on the front, which are continuous above with two white lines on the vertex. Prothorax rather thickly punctured, with three white lines on the disk—the middle line complete and continuous with a median white line on the scutellum, the lateral lines incomplete; with a white vitta on each side in addition to the white patch above the coxal cavity. Elytra rather strongly punctured throughout, with three small white spots on each—one median, the remaining two external to this, with one in front of, the other behind it, and with three white lines on each—one at the side between the lateral carinæ, and extending nearly the whole length of the elytron, another arising at the middle of the base, running a little obliquely towards the suture, and terminating before the middle, the third beginning a little behind the middle close to the suture, passing in a somewhat curved manner outwards, and ending just at the base of the external spine. Legs and antennæ dark brown, like the rest of the body; the tarsi with a greyish pubescence above; with, in the anterior and middle tarsi of the male, the first joint broader and distinctly

longer than the following joints, and with the first joint of the posterior tarsus as long as the three succeeding joints taken together.

This species, of which there are two specimens—a male and a female—in the collection, is the *Sphenura interrupta* of Dejean's Catalogue, and is quite distinct from the *Glenea interrupta* of Thomson, with which it is placed as a synonym in the Munich Catalogue.

Glenea lecta, n. s.

Fusco-nigra; capite punctato, nigro; prothorace supra albo-pubescente, macula magna, nigra, punctata, in medio disci; scutello albo; elytris fuscis antice albo *x*-notatis, postice albo bimaculatis; corpore subtus lateraliter albo-maculato; pedibus antennisque nigris. Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Silhet (N. India).

Head with a very faint greyish pubescence. Prothorax having a whitish pubescence above, with a transversely oval, black, strongly punctured spot on the middle of the disk, and a somewhat similar but much smaller spot on each side just above the outer angle of the coxal cavity. Elytra bicarinate on each side, and strongly but rather sparsely punctured; with two oblique spots near the base, connected by a short sutural vitta with two larger transverse spots at the middle, and forming on the elytra an ashy white figure somewhat resembling the letter *x*; with, in addition, a white oval spot at about the beginning of the apical fourth of each elytron. The apices transversely truncate, with the outer angles spined, the sutural angles acute, but not spined. With a large white spot on each side of the hind breast, and a transverse white spot on the side of each of the three intermediate abdominal segments.

Glenea signaticollis, n. s.

Rufo-brunnea; capite punctato, in medio frontis leviter—circum oculos dense—albo-pubescente, vertice vittis duabus albis; prothorace supra albo-pubescente, maculis duabus longitudinalibus leviter arcuatis, ad medium conjunctis et antice marginem attingentibus, rufo-brunneis; scutello albescente; elytris rufo-brunneis, punctatis, maculis decem albo-pubescentibus, lateraliter utrinque bicarinatis, apicibus truncatis angulis externis spinosis, angulis suturalibus minute dentatis; pedibus antennisque testaceis. Long. 12 mm.

Hab. India (Bombay?).

Prothorax with two slightly arcuate longitudinal spots or fasciæ, which reach the anterior margin, but do not reach the base, and which meet together on the middle of the disk; these spots reddish brown and punctured. Elytra light reddish brown, bicarinate, and serially punctured on each side, more irregularly punctured on the disk, with ten pubescent rounded white spots, of which six smaller, and arranged in a hexagonal manner, are on the basal half, two larger behind the middle almost touch the suture, and two of intermediate size between the large spots and the apex are placed close to the lateral carinæ. Apex with a faint ashy border. Body underneath reddish brown, with white pubescent spots at the sides.

Glenea sex-notata, n. s.

Capite et prothorace fulvo-cinereo-pubescentibus; hoc vittis sex nigris; elytris fulvo-testaceis subtiliter fulvo-pubescentibus singulisque maculis tribus transversis, quadratis, nigris,—duabus ante medium, tertia pone medium; corpore subtus cinereo-pubescente, nigro-maculato; pedibus fulvo-testaceis; antennis testaceis et versus apicem fuscis. Long. 12 mm.

Hab. S. India.

Head with a median line and a spot on the front black. Prothorax with six equidistant longitudinal black vittæ, of which four are visible from above; sparsely punctured along the black vittæ. Scutellum black, with a tawny line in the middle. Elytra pale testaceous, with a faint tawny pubescence, and with three black transverse quadrate spots in the same longitudinal line on the disk of each, with two of these spots placed in front of, the third at some distance behind, the middle; the base of the elytra sparsely punctured, the shoulders prominent and acute, the apices quadrispinose, with the outer spines longer than the sutural. Body underneath with an ashy grey pubescence, which is somewhat darker along the middle; the sides of the breast spotted with black, and each of the abdominal segments, the fourth excepted, with an oblique black spot on each side.

This species somewhat resembles *G. scapifera*, Pasc., but is readily distinguished from it by the colour of the antennæ, as well as by the number and position of the spots on the elytra.

Glenea punctata, n. s.

Nigra; capite sparse punctato; prothorace subrugoso-punctato; elytris rufo-testaceis, subnitidis, grosse et creberrime punctatis, lateraliter utrinque bicarinatis. Long. 10—14 mm.

Hab. S. India.

Head and prothorax dull black and faintly pubescent. Scutellum black. Elytra brick-red, somewhat glossy, very strongly and thickly punctured, with two carinæ on each side in addition to the marginal carina, with four very minute tufts of short whitish hairs on each elytron; the apices truncate, with the outer angles spinose, the sutural angles dentate. Body underneath black, somewhat glossy, faintly pubescent, with a greyish white spot at the apex of each post-episterum, and a similar white spot near the postero-lateral angle of each of the abdominal segments. Legs and antennæ black.

A large series of this species has recently been brought from the Nilghiri Hills by Mr. Hampson. In many specimens the minute white tufts have entirely disappeared from the elytra.

Glenea socia, n. s.

Sulphureo-pubescent; capite nigro-maculato; prothoracis disco maculis quatuor nigris, in medio conjunctis; elytris macula suturali pone scutellum, singuloque macula parva ad medium, plaga irregulari pone humerum, et fasciis duabus transversis versus apicem, nigris; pedibus testaceis; antennis nigris. Long. 10—12 mm.

Hab. Ceylon.

With a sulphur-yellow pubescence. The front of the head with a black spot in the middle below joined to a broader somewhat squarish spot above, which again is united by a short line with a broadly triangular black space on the vertex. Prothorax with four petaloid black spots above—two anteriorly and two posteriorly—all united together on the middle of the disk; with a small black spot high up on each side, and a larger black spot just above the coxal cavity. Elytra with a single carina on each side, extending about half their length from the shoulder; with a single sutural black spot just behind the scutellum, and each with a small spot at the middle, two transverse fasciæ (which do not reach the suture) towards the apex, and an irregular figure behind the shoulder, black. The apices truncate, with the outer angles spined. Body underneath with a sulphur-yellow pubescence spotted with black. Legs testaceous. Antennæ black.

This species seems closely allied to the species which bears the manuscript name *Glenea sulphurella*, White, and which is, I have little doubt, the *Glenea multiguttata* of Guérin, though the length (20 mm.) given for

the latter is much greater than that of any of the specimens in the collection, the largest of which is not more than 14 mm.

Glenea 14-maculata.

Saperda 14-maculata, Hope, Gray's Zool. Miscellany, 1831, p. 28.

"Sulphurea, thorace 6-maculato elytrisque octomaculatis pedibusque testaceis." Long. 10 mm., lat. 3 mm.

Hab. N. India.

Head and prothorax with a rather close sulphur-yellow pubescence; the latter with four black spots, in two rows, on the disk, and one, smaller, on each side. Elytra reddish testaceous, with a sulphur-yellow pubescence; with a single distinct carina on each side, which is not continued quite up to the external apical spine, and with four black spots on each elytron forming a longitudinal row nearly midway between the suture and the lateral carina. Body underneath yellowish pubescent. Legs yellowish testaceous. Middle tibiæ without a groove. Antennæ black.

M. Thomson, in the Appendix to his 'Systema,' p. 566, has placed *G. 14-maculata*, Hope, as a synonym of *Glenea maculifera*, Thoms. The latter species is unknown to me, but it can scarcely, I think, be identical with Hope's species, seeing that M. Thomson, in his too brief diagnosis, makes use of the expression "elytra 16-maculata." In any case, Hope's is a much older name.

Glenea crucifera, n. s.

♂. Sulphureo-pubescent; capite linea mediana et macula parva utrinque ad basin antennæ nigris; prothorace cum vitta media longitudinali et linea transversa paullo ante medium, nigris; elytris supra nigro fuscis, singuloque maculis sex magnis sulphureo-pubescentibus, lateribus brunneis, unicarinatis; apicibus peroblique truncatis, angulis externis productis; corpore subtus sulphureo-pubescente; pedibus antennisque ferrugineo testaceis. Long. 13 mm., lat. 3½ mm.

Hab. Bhotan (N. India).

Head, prothorax, and body underneath with a thick sulphur-yellow pubescence. The head with a median line and a small spot on each of the antennal tubers black. The prothorax with a median longitudinal black vitta, crossed a little before the middle by a transverse line reaching from side to side. Scutellum yellow,

with a line in the middle black. Elytra light brown at the sides ; with a faint yellowish pubescence below the shoulders ; dark brown above, with six large sulphur-yellow spots in a single row on the disk of each—the basal spot smallest, the third and fourth largest and almost reaching the suture, the sixth spot touching both the suture and the apical margin. Legs and antennæ reddish testaceous. Middle tibiæ longitudinally sinuate towards the base, but not grooved.

A single male example in the collection.

Glenea ornata, n. s.

Sulphureo-pubescens ; prothorace dorso maculis duabus oblongis nigro-fuscis ; elytris lateribus rufo-brunneis, subnitidis, disco nigro-fusco, sulphureo-ornato ; pedibus flavo-testaceis ; antennis fusco-testaceis. Long. 14 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling (N. India).

Head with a median line and a spot on the front black. Prothorax with two large oblong black spots on the disk, and two small black spots on each side. Elytra, reddish brown and bare of pubescence at the sides, dark brown above, ornamented with spots and patches of yellowish pubescence arranged thus :—a somewhat T-shaped common basal patch, a round spot on each behind this, a large common ante-median somewhat lozenge-shaped spot, with its outer angles obtuse and slightly produced, a large common post-median x-shaped patch, and a transverse spot on each at the apex. Apices of the elytra transversely truncate, with the angles faintly dentate. Body underneath with a yellowish pubescence. Legs yellowish testaceous. Middle tibiæ devoid of a groove. Antennæ somewhat fuscous.

This species is allied to *G. S.-mariae*, Thoms.

Glenea T-notata, n. s.

Sulphureo-pubescens ; prothorace dorso maculis tribus nigro-fuscis T-formantibus ; elytris versus basin fasciis duabus interruptis valde arcuatis, fascia transversa subsinuata ad medium, singuloque versus apicem maculis duabus transversis, nigro-fuscis ; pedibus flavo-testaceis ; antennis testaceis, versus apicem fuscis. Long. 11—14 mm.

Hab. Silhet (N. India).

With a sulphur-yellow pubescence. Head with a median black line. Prothorax with a rounded black spot on each side, with, on the disk, three linear black spots together resembling the letter T.

Elytra with a yellow pubescence; with an oblique spot on each near the base, so placed in relation to an obliquely curved linear spot behind it, that the two together form a strongly arcuate interrupted fascia, with its convexity towards the suture; with a narrow, transverse, somewhat sinuate fascia at the middle reaching from the carina of one side to that of the other; with two narrow, transverse spots or fasciæ on each towards the apex, and with a linear fuscous spot passing obliquely downwards and backwards on the deflexed side of each elytron behind the shoulder. The lateral carinæ—one on each side—disappearing a little beyond the middle. Middle tibiæ without a groove. Body underneath yellowish pubescent, with an arcuate spot on each side of the breast and the anterior borders of the first three abdominal segments black.

This species, which is possibly the *Glenea sulphurea* of Thomson, is also closely allied to *G. S.-maricæ*. It differs from the latter by the spotted sides of the thorax, the pubescent sides of the elytra, and the strongly arcuate fasciæ towards the base.

Glenea? Amelia, n. s.

Parce pilosa; capite, prothorace, et corpore subtus cinereo-albo dense pubescentibus; capite supra pone oculos et macula parva in medio frontis, nigris; prothorace maculis quatuor nigris; elytris cervino-pubescentibus cum maculis fasciisque nigro-fuscis; pedibus flavis, unguiculo antico singuli tarsi bifido, unguiculo postico simplice; antennis nigris.

Hab. Siam.

Head with a close ashy white pubescence, with the upper side behind the eyes, the occiput, and a small spot on the middle of the front, black and visibly punctured. Prothorax with a similar pubescence, and with four rounded or somewhat oval black spots—two larger above, one smaller on each side. Scutellum whitish. Elytra with a fawn pubescence, with the shoulders, the deflexed sides, a spot on each near the base, a large rounded or subquadrate spot on each before the middle, an elongated, posteriorly outwardly bent spot on each behind the middle, and an apical transverse fascia, dark brown; the sides serially punctate, and indistinctly carinate; the apices broadly and somewhat obliquely truncate. Sides of the breast ashy white, spotted with black. Abdomen with its sides and the posterior border of each of the first four segments ashy white, with a triangular depression at the apex (♂?). Legs pale testaceous, sparsely pilose. Antennæ black, sparsely pilose below, about half as long again as the body.

This pretty little species, which resembles *Daphisia pulchella*, Pasc., I refer with doubt to *Glenea*. It ought, perhaps, to be regarded as the type of a distinct genus. The claws present a character which, as far as I know, is not met with elsewhere among the *Lamiidæ*. The anterior claw of all the tarsi is "bifid," with the inner division a little longer than the outer; the posterior claw is, in each tarsus, simple. This character I find in each of three specimens belonging to the same sex, which is probably the male. Mr. Bates has, in *Glenea ocelota*, described a structure of the claws which he could not find alluded to in any generic description, but which is, if I follow his description correctly, of the kind existing in most of the N. American and a few of the European species of *Saperda*. This character—the presence in the male of a tooth on the outer side of the base of the anterior (or inner) claw of the anterior and middle legs—was first pointed out by Leconte. Lacordaire, while admitting it as far as the N. American species are concerned, has denied the existence of this character in any of the European species. It is present, however, in *S. carcharias*, *S. punctata*, *S. octopunctata*, and other species.

Notes.

M. Thomson having given the same name, *Glenea Mouhotii*, to two distinct species, I propose to substitute for the last described of these the name *Glenea mutata*. Its synonymy will therefore be—

Glenea mutata, n. s.

= *Glenea Mouhotii*, Thoms., Rev. et Mag. de Zoologie, 1879, p. 24, nec Syst. Ceramb., p. 566.

Glenea jucunda, Thoms., is synonymous with *G. giraffa*, Dalm.

The genus *Glenea* will, I think, include all the species placed under *Volumnia* in the Munich Catalogue, with the exception of *V. apicalis*, Chev., *V. Westermanni*, Thoms., and *V. guinensis*, Chev.—the last two being little more than varieties of *V. apicalis*.